



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,574	10/09/2003	Craig A. Paulsen	IGTIP102/P-863	2573
22434	7590	10/17/2007	EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER LLP			BROWN, VERNAL U	
P.O. BOX 70250				
OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250				
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2612	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/605,574

Applicant(s)

PAULSEN ET AL.

Examiner

Vernal U. Brown

Art Unit

2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 September 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-9, 11-14, 16-19, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34-37, 39-41, 43 and 44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-9, 11-14, 16-19, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34-37, 39-41, 43 and 44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413) ✓
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: 9-25-07
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communication filed on 9/28/2007

Response to Amendment

The examiner has acknowledged the amendment of claims 1, 8, 11, 21, 31, 36, and 41.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/28/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's argument on page 12 regarding the rejection of claims 11-14, 16, 20, 24-25, and 27-30 35 USC § 102, it is the examiner's position that claims 11-14, 16, 20, 24-25, and 27-30 were not rejected under 35 USC § 102.

Regarding applicant's argument regarding the game machine comprising multiple locks and multiple secured region, the reference of Mattice et al. teaches the gaming machine also comprises various key accessible environment (paragraph 035) and the key accessible areas includes drop box (paragraph 030). Mattice et al. also teaches the same key is used to access different key accessible areas of the game machine (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the use of a mechanical key to gain access to lockable areas of the gaming machine (paragraph 030).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 2612

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 6, 31-32, 34-35, 36-37, 39, 41, 43-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mattice et al. US Patent Application Publication 20020142831 in view of Bacchiaz European Patent Application publication EP 1157906.

Regarding claims 1-4 and 6, Mattice et al. teaches a method of providing security to a gaming machine using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine (paragraph 034) and a person gain access to the locked area of a gaming machine by inputting his or her personal identification information using an input device (35) and the host computer determines the authorized access (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the gaming machine also comprises various key accessible environment (paragraph 035) and the key accessible areas includes drop box (paragraph 030). Mattice et al. also teaches the same key is used to access different key accessible areas of the game machine (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the use of a mechanical key to gain access to lockable areas of the gaming machine (paragraph 030) but is silent on teaching a first and second source of indicia is read from the mechanical key. Bacchiaz in an art related biometric key invention teaches a biometric key (10) having a biometric sensor (14) (paragraph 023) and the first and second indicia is provided by the ward (17) and the biometric sensor.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the gaming machine of Mattice et al. as disclosed by Bacchiaz because a mechanical key with a biometric sensor represent a suitable input device for controlling access to a gaming machine and the

Art Unit: 2612

plurality of locks that provides access to key accessible environments enhances the security of the gaming machine.

Regarding claims 31-32 and 34 Mattice et al. teaches a gaming machine adapted to accept a wager and play a game based on the wager (paragraph 029) comprising a key accessible area containing gaming machine components using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine and a person gain access to the locked area of a gaming machine by inputting his or her personal identification information using an input device (35) (paragraph 034). Mattice et al. teaches the gaming machine also comprises various key accessible environment (paragraph 035) and the key accessible areas includes drop box (paragraph 030). Mattice et al. also teaches the same key is used to access different key accessible areas of the game machine (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the use of a mechanical key to gain access to lockable areas of the gaming machine (paragraph 030) but is silent on teaching a first and second source of indicia is read from the mechanical key. Bacchiaz in an art related biometric key invention teaches a biometric key (10) having a biometric sensor (14) (paragraph 023).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the gaming machine of Mattice et al. as disclosed by Bacchiaz because a mechanical key with a biometric sensor represent a suitable input device for controlling access to a gaming machine and the plurality of locks that provides access to key accessible environments enhances the security of the gaming machine.

Regarding claim 35, Mattice et al. teaches a method of providing security to a gaming machine using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine (paragraph 034) but is silent on teaching the second source of indicia involve the use of a active PIN. Bacchiaz in an art

Art Unit: 2612

related biometric key invention teaches a biometric key (10) having a biometric sensor (14) (paragraph 023) and the key also include a smart card chip for storing personal identification information in the key (paragraph 043).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the gaming machine of Mattice et al. as disclosed by Bacchiaz because a mechanical key with a biometric sensor represent a suitable input device for controlling access to a gaming machine and the use of a personal identification along with the biometric information further increases the security of the system.

Regarding claims 36-37, and 39, Mattice et al. teaches a method of providing security to a gaming machine using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine (paragraph 034) and a person gain access to the locked area of a gaming machine by inputting his or her personal identification information using an input device (35) and the host computer determines the authorized access (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the gaming machine also comprises various key accessible environment (paragraph 035) and the key accessible areas includes drop box (paragraph 030). Mattice et al. also teaches the same key is used to access different key accessible areas of the game machine (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the use of a mechanical key to gain access to lockable areas of the gaming machine (paragraph 030) but is silent on teaching a first and second source of indicia is read from the mechanical key. Bacchiaz in an art related biometric key invention teaches a biometric key (10) having a biometric sensor (14) (paragraph 023).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the gaming machine of Mattice et al. as disclosed by Bacchiaz because a mechanical key with a biometric

Art Unit: 2612

sensor represent a suitable input device for controlling access to a gaming machine and the plurality of locks that provides access to key accessible environments enhances the security of the gaming machine.

Regarding claim 41, Mattice et al. teaches a security system comprising: a computer server (21) and a gaming machine in communication with the server (figure 2). Mattice et al. teaches an electromechanical lock for securing access to the gaming machine (paragraph 036) and teaches using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine and access to the locked area of a gaming machine is gained by inputting his or her personal identification information using an input device (35) (paragraph 034). Mattice et al. teaches the gaming machine also comprises various key accessible environment (paragraph 035) and the key accessible areas includes drop box (paragraph 030). Mattice et al. also teaches the same key is used to access different key accessible areas of the game machine (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the use of a mechanical key to gain access to lockable areas of the gaming machine (paragraph 030) but is silent on teaching a first and second source of indicia is read from the mechanical key. Bacchiaz in an art related biometric key invention teaches a biometric key (10) having a biometric sensor (14) (paragraph 023).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the gaming machine of Mattice et al. as disclosed by Bacchiaz because a mechanical key with a biometric sensor represent a suitable input device for controlling access to a gaming machine and the plurality of locks that provides access to key accessible environments enhances the security of the gaming machine.

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claims 43-44, Mattice et al. teaches a database containing information on the authorized users in communication with the server (paragraph 032).

Regarding claim 45-47, Mattice et al. teaches the authorization signal to access the gaming machine is provided by the server (paragraph 032) and the data received from the input device is considered live data.

Claims 7-8 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mattice et al. US Patent Application Publication 20020142831 in view of Bacchiaz European Patent Application publication EP 1157906 in view of Bradford et al. US patent 6709333.

Regarding claims 7-8, and 40, Mattice et al. teaches a method of providing security to a gaming machine using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine (paragraph 034) but is silent on teaching the biometric information includes facial recognition and retina scan. Bradford et al. in an art related identification system teaches the use of biometric information (col. 5 lines 20-25) for uniquely identifying a user and also teaches embedding the biometric identification information in a key (col. 5 lines 36-51) and the biometric information includes fingerprint, facial recognition, and retina scan (col. 5 lines 43-46) in order for the identifying means to be carried and use easily.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Mattice et al. in view of Bacchiaz in view of Rowe et al. as disclosed by Bradford because facial recognition and retina scan are conventional biometric means used for providing identification.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mattice et al. US Patent Application Publication 20020142831 in view of Bacchiaz European Patent Application publication EP 1157906 in view of Rowe et al. US Patent 6116597 in view of Bradford et al. US Patent 6709333 and further in view of Gokcebay et al. US Patent 6374653.

Regarding claim 9, Mattice et al. teaches a method of providing security to a gaming machine using a biometric key to control access to the gaming machine (paragraph 034) but is silent on teaching revoking a previously authorized user ID. Gokcebay et al. in an art related locking mechanism teaches a programmable lock and teaches revoking a previously authorized ID by reprogramming the lock (col. 17 lines 12-19) for changing access to the locking device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Mattice et al. in view of Bacchiaz in view of Rowe et al. as disclosed by Gokcebay et al. because revoking a previously authorized user ID allows the access list to be updated and ensure that only authorized person have access to the locking mechanism.

Claims 11-14, 16, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bacchiaz European Patent Application publication EP 1157906 in view of Mattice et al. US Patent Application Publication 20020142831.

Regarding claims 11-13, and 16, Bacchiaz teaches a method of providing security in a key accessible environment comprising: receiving a key in a lock, providing a first indicia formed by the keyed cutting of the blade of the key (paragraph 012), reading a second indicia provided by the fingerprint acquired by the sensor of the key, the fingerprint is analyzed with respect to stored biometric information in a host computer which is separate from the key

Art Unit: 2612

(paragraph 029). Bacchiaz teaches authorizing the use of the key based on the reading of the first and second indicia (paragraph 029). Bacchiaz is however silent on teaching a second lock and the second lock provides access to key accessible environment. Mattice et al. in an analogous art teaches a gaming machine comprising various key accessible environment (paragraph 035) and the key accessible areas includes drop box (paragraph 030). Mattice et al. also teaches the same key is used to access different key accessible areas of the game machine (paragraph 059). Mattice et al. teaches the use of a mechanical key to gain access to lockable areas of the gaming machine (paragraph 030)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Bacchiaz as by Mattice et al. because a mechanical key with a biometric sensor represent a suitable input device for controlling access to a gaming machine and the plurality of lockable environment provides the means for further limiting access to different compartments of the gaming machine and therefore increases the security of the gaming machine.

Regarding claim 14, Bacchiaz teaches capturing live data by using the fingerprint scanner of the key to obtain a fingerprint (paragraph 028).

Claims 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bacchiaz European Patent Application publication EP 1157906 in view of Mattice et al. US Patent Application Publication 20020142831 and further in view of Bradford et al. US Patent 6709333.

Art Unit: 2612

Regarding claims 17-18, Mattice et al. teaches a method of providing security using a biometric key to control access to a secured area (paragraph 828) but is silent on teaching the biometric information includes facial recognition and retina scan. Bradford et al. in an art related identification system teaches the use of biometric information (col. 5 lines 20-25) for uniquely identifying a user and also teaches embedding the biometric identification information in a key (col. 5 lines 36-51) and the biometric information includes fingerprint, facial recognition, and retina scan (col. 5 lines 43-46) in order for the identifying means to be carried and use easily.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Mat Bacchiaz in view Mattice et al. as disclosed by Bradford because facial recognition and retina scan are conventional biometric means used for providing identification.

Claims 19 and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bacchiaz European Patent Application publication EP 1157906 in view of Mattice et al. US Patent Application Publication 20020142831 in view of Bradford et al. US patent 6709333 and further in view of Gokcebay et al. US Patent 6374653.

Regarding claim 19, Bacchiaz teaches a method of providing security using a biometric key to control access to a secured area (paragraph 828) but is silent on teaching revoking a previously authorized user ID Gokcebay et al. in an art related locking mechanism teaches a programmable lock and teaches revoking a previously authorized ID by reprogramming the lock (col. 17 lines 12-19) for changing access to the locking device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Bacchiaz in view of Bradford et al. as disclosed by Gokcebay et al. because revoking a

Art Unit: 2612

previously authorized user ID allows the access list to be updated and ensure that only authorized person have access t the locking mechanism.

Regarding claims 21-22, Bacchiaz teaches a method of providing security using a biometric key to control access to a secured area (paragraph 028) but is silent on teaching restricting access to the key accessible environment selectively based on one or more additional factors. Gokcebay et al. in an art related locking mechanism teaches restricting access to the key accessible environment by restricting the times and dates the key can access the lock environment (col. 5 lines 44-52, col. 19 lines 36-44).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Bacchiaz in view of Bradford as disclosed by Gokcebay et al. because restricting access to the key accessible environment based on additional factors such as time of day further increase the security of the gaming machine.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vernal U. Brown whose telephone number is 571-272-3060. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-7:00 Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Zimmerman can be reached on 571-272-3059. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2612

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Vernal Brown
October 10, 2007



BRIAN ZIMMERMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER